Higher order QCD effects in WW production with jets

Raoul Röntsch

Fermilah

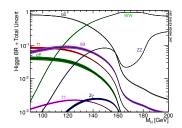
with Tom Melia, Kirill Melnikov, Markus Schulze, Giulia Zanderighi arXiv:hep-ph/1104.2327 arXiv:hep-ph/1205.6987

Argonne, 22 January 2013

Outline

- Motivation
- ▶ Brief outline of generalized unitarity
- WWjj to NLO in QCD
- ► Gluon fusion effects in WW, WWj
- Conclusion

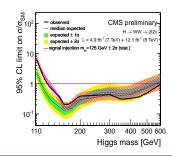
$H \rightarrow WW$ decay mode



Evidence of Higgs in this channel (3.1σ)

Higgs searches:

- ightharpoonup H o WW subdominant mode
- ▶ Leptonic decay → mass reconstruction not possible



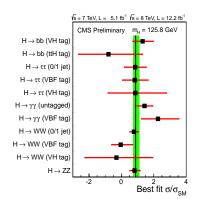


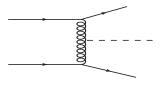
Electroweak-Higgs coupling

- ightharpoonup H
 ightarrow WW probes coupling of Higgs to EW sector
- Tree-level relation between W, Z mass and coupling to Higgs protected by custodial symmetry
- ▶ Rescaling of W- and Z-coupling to Higgs parametrized by κ_W, κ_z .
- $\lambda_{W,Z} = \kappa_W/\kappa_z = 1$ in SM
- Current CMS value: $\lambda_{W,Z} = [0.57, 1.65]$
- Consistent with SM, but tighter bounds desirable

WW as background to GF and VBF Higgs

- ▶ Higgs signals sorted into 0,1,2+
 jet bins
 → allows identification of
 backgrounds in each bin
- Around 30% of Higgs created with one jet, around 15% with two (or more) jets
- ► H(→ WW)jj created through weak boson fusion (WBF) as well as gluon fusion (GF)
- WBF has characteristic forward jets with little hadronic activity between them
- ► WW(+ jets) is irreducible background to all processes





WW production as signal

WW production also interesting in its own right, or as place where New Physics may be found (e.g. in trilinear vector boson couplings)

- ▶ Recent CMS result for *WW* production finds $\sigma = 69.9 \pm 2.8 \pm 5.6 \pm 3.1$ pb
- Prediction: $\sigma = 57.7^{+2.4}_{-1.6} \text{ pb}$
- \triangleright 2 σ effect ...

Why NLO?

- Comparisons with Tevatron data show LO is insufficient NLO needed
- \blacktriangleright NLO corrections can be large ($\sim 60\%$ enhancement for WW production)
- No guarantee that this enhancement will be consistent over phase space or distribution
- Factorization/renormalization scale uncertainty significantly reduced at NLO

How NLO?

Three ingredients needed for NLO calculations:

- Real emission correction
- ► Virtual (one-loop) amplitudes → generalized unitarity/OPP procedure
- ► Matching of IR divergences in real emission corrections to those in virtual amplitudes → Catani-Seymour dipoles

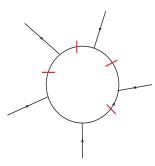
Generalized Unitarity method

- Virtual amplitudes stripped of color factors to give partial amplitudes

 primitive amplitudes
- OPP subtraction: tensor integrals in primitive amplitudes written in terms of scalar integrals (known) and coefficients
- ► Analytic form of coefficients known
- By choosing (complex) momenta such that propagators vanish, can solve for coefficients

Generalized Unitarity method

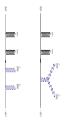
- Equivalent to performing a unitarity cut on the primitive amplitudes, resulting in tree-level helicity amplitudes
- → computed with Berends-Giele currents (also used to calculate Born amplitudes and real emission corrections)



WWjj production

Two distinct strong production processes:

Two quark, two gluon processes:



All permutations of W-bosons with gluons

Four quark processes:

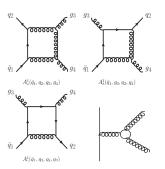
$$W^+$$

Also *t*-channel contributions \rightarrow Complicated flavor structure

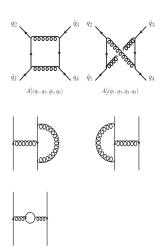


Virtual corrections

Four primitive amplitudes for 2q,2g process:



Five primitive amplitudes 4q process:



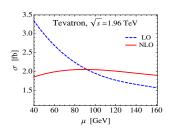
Parameters for Tevatron

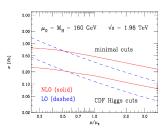
Signature: two opposite-sign leptons, missing energy, two or more jets

Cuts used similar to CDF in Higgs searches:

- ▶ Jets defined using k_T -algorithm with $\Delta R_{j1j2} > 0.4$
- Jet cuts: $p_{T,j} > 15$ GeV and $|\eta_j| < 2.5$
- ▶ Lepton cuts: $p_{T,l1} > 20$ GeV, $|\eta_{l1}| < 0.8$; $p_{T,l2} > 10$ GeV, $|\eta_{l2}| < 1.1$
- ▶ Lepton isolation: jets within $\Delta R = 0.4$ of a lepton must have $p_{T,j} < 0.1 p_{T,j}$.
- ▶ Lepton cuts: $m_{\parallel} > 16$ GeV and $p_{T, \mathrm{miss}}^{\mathrm{spec}} \equiv p_{T, \mathrm{miss}} \sin \left[\min \left(\Delta \phi, \pi/2 \right) \right] > 25$ GeV

Tevatron Results





From Campbell, Ellis, Williams, hep-ph:1001.4495

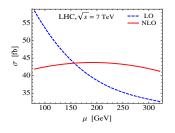
- $\sigma_{LO} = 2.5 \pm 0.9$ fb, $\sigma_{NLO} = 2.0 \pm 0.1$ fb
- At LO, uncertainty in background four times larger than signal!
- Uncertainty reduced at NLO by order of magnitude, but still comparable to signal.

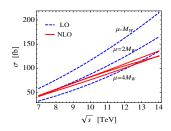
Parameters for LHC

Look at WWjj as signal:

- Center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$
- ▶ Jets defined with anti- k_t algorithm with $\Delta R_{ii} = 0.4$
- ▶ Jets cuts: $p_{T,j} > 30$ GeV and $|\eta_j| < 3.2$
- ▶ Lepton cuts: $p_{T,l} > 20$ GeV, $|\eta_l| < 2.4$, $p_{T, miss} > 30$ GeV

LHC cross-sections





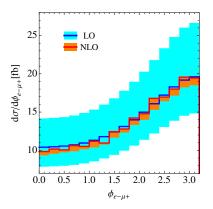
- $\sigma_{LO} = 46 \pm 13$ fb, $\sigma_{NLO} = 42 \pm 1$ fb
- lacktriangle At NLO, approximately linear increase in cross-section as \sqrt{s} increased
- lacktriangle "Optimal" factorization/renormalization scale: $2m_W$ at $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV, $4m_W$ at $\sqrt{s}=14$ TeV

LHC angular distribution

To discriminate between signal and background: distributions

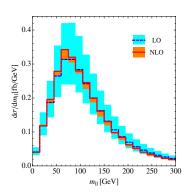
Useful distribution: opening angles between leptons $\phi_{e^-\mu^+}$.

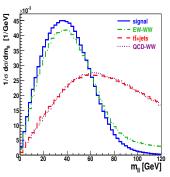
Higgs: small angle; background: back-to-back



LHC mass distribution

Linked to $\phi_{e^-\mu^+}$ is mass of lepton system \textit{m}_{II}



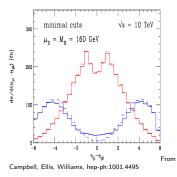


From Klämke and Zeppenfeld, hep-ph:0703202

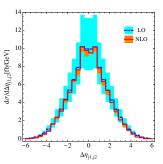
Today's signal is tomorrow's background

Higgs created through GF has central jets;

through VBF has forward jets



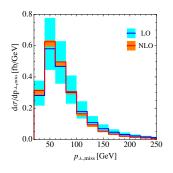
Background jets central

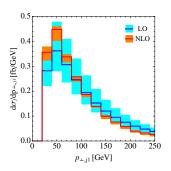


Cut on central jets removes both WWjj and GF background

NLO results greatly reduce scale uncertainty \rightarrow improved reliability

LHC distributions





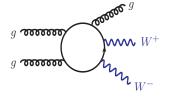
- Mild softening at high scales indication that fixed scale is too small, and dynamic scale would be better
- ▶ Reduced scale uncertainty again apparent

Gluon fusion in WW production

WW + n jets with no external quarks - only gluons - through a fermion loop

No corresponding tree-level amplitude:

- One-loop amplitude is finite
- ► Enters as a NNLO correction to $pp \rightarrow WW + n$ jets



Finite, gauge invariant, self-contained contribution to NNLO correction.

Additional factors of $\alpha_s \leftrightarrow \text{Large gluon flux at LHC}$



Gluon-induced WW production

gg o WW studied by Binoth, Ciccolini, Kauer, Krämer

Find highly cut-dependent contribution to overall cross-section:

- ▶ For generic cuts*, $\sigma_{gg+NLO}/\sigma_{NLO} = 1.06$
- ▶ For Higgs search cuts**, $\sigma_{gg+NLO}/\sigma_{NLO} = 1.30$

$$^*p_{T,I}>$$
 20 GeV, $|\eta_I|<$ 2.5, $p_{T,\mathrm{miss}}>$ 25 GeV

**35GeV
$$<$$
 $p_{T,l\max}$ $<$ 50 GeV, $p_{T,l\min}$ $>$ 25 GeV, $\Delta\phi_{ll}$ $<$ 0.78, m_{ll} $<$ 35 GeV, $p_{T,j}$ $>$ 20 GeV, $|\eta_j|$ $<$ 3

BUT these cuts are not what LHC uses:

- ▶ Initially proposed: $\Delta\phi_{II} < 1.8, m_{II} < 50$ GeV ATLAS-CONF-2012-012
- ▶ End 2012 analysis: $\Delta \phi_{\parallel} < 0.87, m_{\parallel} < 43$ GeV (m_H dependent cuts)

Standard cuts

Looked at $gg \rightarrow WW$ and $gg \rightarrow WWg$:

Standard Cuts

		$\sigma_{ m LO}$ (fb)	$\sigma_{ m NLO}^{ m incl}$ (fb)	$\delta\sigma_{ m NNLO}$ (fb)	$\delta\sigma_{ m NNLO}/\sigma_{ m NLO}^{ m incl}$
8 TeV	WW	$141.0(1)^{+2.8}_{-4.0}$	$232.0(4)_{+7.5}^{-5.8}$	$8.1(1)_{+2.2}^{-1.7}$	3.5%
	<i>WW</i> j	$87.8(1)_{+13.5}^{-10.9}$	$111.3(2)_{+4.9}^{-5.5}$	$3.4(1)_{+1.6}^{-1.0}$	3.1%
14 TeV	WW	$259.6(2)_{-17.2}^{+14.2}$	$448.3(5)_{+11.6}^{-7.4}$	$23.6(1)_{+5.2}^{-4.1}$	5.3%
	<i>WW</i> j	$203.4(1)_{+22.9}^{-19.9}$	$254.5(4)_{+9.0}^{-10.2}$	$11.8(4)_{+4.7}^{-3.2}$	4.6%

- For WW production, results similar to Binoth et al.
- Gluon-induced production more important at $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$
- ► Gluon-induced production less important for *WWj* production

Higgs cuts

Higgs search cuts

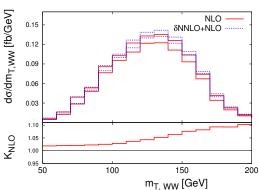
		$\sigma_{ m LO}$ (fb)	$\sigma_{ m NLO}^{ m excl}$ (fb)	$\delta\sigma_{ m NNLO}$ (fb)	$\delta\sigma_{ m NNLO}/\sigma_{ m NLO}^{ m excl}$
8 TeV	WW	$35.6(1)_{-1.3}^{+0.9}$	$38.8(1)_{-0.8}^{+1.0}$	$2.7(1)_{+0.7}^{-0.5}$	7.0%
	<i>WW</i> j	$12.6(1)_{+1.8}^{-1.5}$	$10.6(1)^{+0.3}_{-0.9}$	$2.7(1)_{+0.7}^{-0.5} \ 0.6(1)_{+0.2}^{-0.2}$	5.7%
14 TeV	WW	$63.4(1)_{-4.7}^{+3.9}$	$63.4(2)_{-2.0}^{+2.1}$	$7.5(1)_{+1.5}^{-1.2}$	11.8%
	<i>WW</i> j	$28.7(1)_{+2.9}^{-2.6}$	$20.5(1)_{-2.2}^{+1.7}$	$1.8(2)_{+0.7}^{-0.5}$	8.8%

- Important contribution to overall cross-section (comparable to NLO scale uncertainty)
- ▶ **BUT** not as large as 30% contribution
- ▶ *Hj* production: $\sigma \approx 2$ fb at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, 5 fb at $\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV \rightarrow gluon-induced NNLO contribution to background **third** of signal cross-section

NNLO K-factor



$$K_{NLO} = \frac{d\sigma_{NLO+\delta NNL}}{d\sigma_{NLO}}$$



K-factor is not uniform over phase space and its distribution can be $\operatorname{\mathsf{cut-dependent}}$



Conclusions

- ▶ NLO QCD corrections to strong production of *WWjj* computed.
- ► Moderate (10-20%) change in cross-section compared to LO, but scale uncertainty reduced by up to order of magnitude.
- ▶ Improves reliability of distributions aiding discrimination between Higgs signal and WW background: ϕ_{II} , m_{II} , $\Delta\eta_{JJ}$ \rightarrow allow discovery in this channel; study Higgs-EW couplings
- ▶ NNLO gluon-induced corrections to WW and WWj production computed
- ▶ These are **cut-dependent**, more important as cuts become more aggressive
- May be as large as NLO scale uncertainty, and factor 2-3 smaller than signal